

YESTERDAY WAS PEACEFUL IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Vindication of Senate Chair.

ALL WAS quiet within the Senate chamber yesterday for the incident of the day preceding had left its impression and no one seemed willing to take an aggressive stand on any question. An implied apology from Senator Cecil Brown and the vindication of the chair by the majority of the Senate marked the day. Many bills were given their customary reading and many notices of more bills to come were also given. The chief argument of the day occurred over the introduction of the Governor's estimates, which were finally referred to a committee with instructions to reduce the estimates to the form of a bill.

QUIET DAY IN SENATE

The Tuesday Incident Acts as a Check.

THE Senate lobby who were expecting to see the question which had caused trouble on Tuesday afternoon resumed again yesterday morning, were somewhat disappointed when immediately after the reading of the minutes Senator Cecil Brown arose from his chair and virtually apologized for his behavior on the preceding day.

Yet there was a string attached to that apology, for the Senator gave the President to clearly understand that he would make a more complete apology if he was found in the wrong, but that he did not think he had erred. However, Brown gained his point, for the version of the incident is now a part of the Journal of the Senate, and though it is as nearly unbiased as it could be possible for one of the participants of the affair to make it, yet the statement makes it appear that the Senator was the wronged party.

There is always a calm after a storm, and the Senatorial body was as meek as a lamb yesterday, very little opposition being made to any of the proposals made. Senators Brown, Carter and White were unusually quiet throughout the session, and it is evident that the event of the day before was still fresh in their minds.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes yesterday morning at the opening of the Senate, Cecil Brown rose to a question of privilege and asked that yesterday afternoon the President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him from the house. "I now wish to make a statement, so that it will appear on the records," he continued.

The first question which arose was concerning the resolution of Achil. I think that at that time the voting of the President was contrary to the rules; and to support my contention of that time I now cite section 1 of rule 3, relating to the duties of officers, under the head, "It shall be the duty of the President," etc.

"Rule 45, under sub-division 4, provides that the President may vote in case of a tie, but in the voting here yesterday the President first voted 'aye'."

"After that during the debate the President claimed the right to vote on the final passage of a bill, and I think the President must have become confused with the rules of the Lower House."

"Understanding the ruling of the President to be that he claimed that right under the supposition that the resolution was a bill, I appealed from the Chair. At that time Mr. White arose to his feet and interrupted me, and it was at that time that the Chair ordered me under arrest and the House adjourned."

"I simply wish to make this statement so that the facts will go on record, and if I was wrong I am willing to apologize to the House. I admit that I lost my temper and that if I had not done so the affair might not have happened."

By order of the Chair the explanation of Cecil Brown was spread upon the minutes.

The communication from the Lower House, accompanying House bill 1, which passed that body Monday, and



Mr. Gear has for the past five years occupied an enviable position at the Hawaiian Bar.—Republican.

All Sorts of House Bills.

BOSS EMMELUTH created the only sensation of the day in the House when he attacked Governor Dole as a "man without backbone." During the heat of an argument on the merits of an amendment which he offered to go with House bill 4, which provides for the appointment of a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague, Representative Emmeluth scored Governor Dole for what he considered was a lack of firmness in connection with the fire claim commission appointed last year.

MANY BILLS PRESENTED

Kumalae Revives Old Monarchical Idea.

ATTENTIVE and observant, the solons of the House began their labor yesterday auspiciously. The aftermath of the wordy battle of the day before on the extension of the fire limits to include the "burned district" had its effect. As a number of Representatives had given notice on Tuesday that they would introduce bills, the title of many of which were novel to say the least, expectancy was written upon the countenances of the legislators. The spectators were numerous and appeared to anticipate a repetition of the previous day's humorous proceedings.

The minutes were read and approved. Dickey opened the ball by asking for a reconsideration, as he desired to make a correction. He was granted the privilege by a rising vote. A rule mentioned in the minutes as 12 should have been 18. The amendment was accepted.

Paele offered a petition relating to highways and bridges, in which an appropriation of \$25,000 was asked for, and also a breakwater along the coast in the Fifth district. This was referred to the committee on public lands.

Beckley presented a petition from Hauia from a number of residents asking for a new school building. Referred to committee on education.

Haahoe presented a petition from Puua asking for \$12,000 for the construction of a road from Kaala to Ka-haulea, a distance of eight miles. The petition was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

Prendergast, for the committee on revision, presented a report on bill 2, "An act to appropriate an emergency fund to be used in repairing damages caused by the late storm," and also on bill 4, "An act to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague in Honolulu on January 20, 1900, and to report thereon," and also bill 7, "An act to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in the streets of Honolulu," and also bill 11, "An act to abolish personal taxes;" also bills 12 and 13, saying they had been printed.

Makekau arose to say something about rules. Prendergast said the rules were still in the hands of the printer. Dickey asked Prendergast if the rules as printed on blank-form, paper contained the amendments. He received an affirmative reply. It still rests with the House to decide whether the rules should be printed in book or pamphlet form.

Dickey moved rule 12 be amended by erasing the words "by vote of the House," in lines 18 and 19. Makekau interrupted by declaring Dickey out of order, but later begged Dickey's pardon.

Dickey said after the reading of the minutes that an ominous silence fell upon the House, and it seemed more like a Quakers' meeting than the Legislature. He thought it was unnecessary to vote upon the journal, and hereafter the speaker should allow them to stand approved unless some one made objection. Dickey's motion did not receive a second.

Kekaula offered a resolution to have an item inserted in the appropriation bill for the construction of a warehouse at Hoopula landing, South Kona, Hawaii, to cost \$250. Referred to committee on public improvements.

Dickey made one or two attempts to read rules which he considered in point, but a general tittering caused him to desist.

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EDUCATION ON THE MAINLAND

Proposes to Send the Worthy Poor to Coast.

Jonah Kumalae, one of the Republican members of the House, seems to be laboring under the impression that Hawaii is yet under monarchical rule, and that many of the acts done in that hey-day of the bestowal of kingly and queenly favors may be repeated, and that Hawaii can send its Hawaiian youth abroad or upon the Mainland to be educated at the expense of the local Treasury. The member introduced a bill in the House yesterday providing for the regulating of the sending of Hawaiian youths to the Mainland or abroad to be educated. The bill is in reality only a reshuffle of chapter 12 of the Civil Laws of 1897, wherein the local Government at that time undertook to send its youth to schools in Europe or America to be educated. In former years the monarchical government was foolish enough to send Robert Wilcox and others to obtain an education in Italy, with disastrous results to the island group which sent them away. The course of study outlined at that time did not contemplate the acquiring of a knowledge of military tactics, but Robert Wilcox received instructions in the artillery branch and tried it on King Kalakaua upon his return to Hawaii.

This chapter was repealed by Congress, but this has not daunted the Republican member from the Fourth District in the least. Instead of using the word "Minister of Foreign Affairs," Mr. Kumalae has adopted "Secretary of the Territory," but otherwise there is little change, except in dropping from the list of studies, "Bookkeeping and stenography" and "Carpentry and drawing," which he does not think are necessary for a Hawaiian youth to know while being educated as a ward of the Territory. His bill is as follows:

Section 1. The Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii with the concurrence of the members of the Board of Education, shall select worthy poor youths to send to the United States or abroad to be educated, from the select schools established in the Territory, and who have graduated from the same or have received proper recommendation from the teacher or teachers of the schools where they have been educated, and such youths shall be selected as follows: Three youths from the Island of Hawaii, two from the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, four from the Island of Oahu and one from the Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

Section 2. Every parent or youth shall submit the name of such youth to the Secretary of the Territory by application in writing stating his conduct, the certificate of graduation, or proper recommendation, his age, the number of years that he has attended school, and the percentage in his studies.

Section 3. If there be several applications submitted to the Secretary of the Territory, and such applications shall exceed the number permitted by this Act, the Secretary of the Territory shall then call the applicants to Honolulu and cause, in presence of himself and the Board of Education, an examination to be held, and the highest standard shall be selected.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Territory with the Board of Education are hereby directed to send the said youths only to be taught in the following occupations: First, the legal profession; second, the medical profession; third, surveying and civil engineering; fourth, the art of teaching. And the youths shall pursue such course of studies until they shall receive diplomas from the instructor of the schools on the Mainland or abroad.

Section 5. When it shall become known to the Secretary of the Territory that a vacancy has occurred in some of the places of said youth, by graduation, death or other causes, he shall immediately publish such fact in some English and Hawaiian newspapers printed and published at Honolulu, in order that such vacancies may be filled. The youths to fill such vacancy or vacancies shall be selected from the island from which the youth whose place is vacant came.

Section 6. A sufficient sum of money shall be set apart in the appropriation bill, at each biennial meeting of the Legislature, for the purposes set forth in this Act, and shall be paid out of the Territorial Treasury on the order of the Secretary of the Territory.

Section 7. The Secretary of the Territory and the members of the Board of Education shall perform the duties required by this Act without compensation.

Section 8. This Act shall become a law from the date of its publication.

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EIGHT HOUR LABOR DAY

Government Work To Make That the Limit.

Representative J. K. Hihio yesterday introduced House bill 22, of which he had given notice on March 5. It reads as follows:

An Act to Provide That Eight Hours Shall Constitute a Legal Day's Work Either Mechanical or Industrial.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. On all works, either mechanical or industrial, which shall or may be and now carried on in this Territory of Hawaii, that laborers on such works are to be employed for eight hours on each day's work.

Section 2. That the eight hours, as provided in section 1 shall constitute a legal day's work in the Territory of Hawaii; and such hours to begin from 8 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock at noon; and from 1 o'clock in the afternoon to 4 o'clock in the evening.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

Those who expect to go to the Coast on the Oceanic steamship Ventura on April 2 will be disappointed. The Ventura will not take any passengers from Honolulu to San Francisco except a large party who have engaged the entire steamship for the trip from the Paradise of the Pacific to the Mainland. Orders to this effect have been received from the head office at San Francisco. The special party which has practically purchased the great vessel for the voyage to the Coast is composed entirely of the Shriners.

The Shriners sailed from San Francisco yesterday for this port on the Sierra. The great excursion is in charge of Saladin Temple, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. There will be 225 people in the expedition. Aloha Temple is to be organized here.

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